Probably showers.

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goods that can be cut on. For sale at 62 North Delaware street, Cali Telephone 703, new book.

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THE ARMY GATHERING

Coxey's Bands of Tramps on the

March to Massillon.

"Alas Poor Yorick" Telegraphs .that

anapolis for Crank Headquarters.

MASSILLON, O., March 20 .- The leaders

of the Coxey army estimate that one thou-

sand men will be in line when the start to

Washington is made on Sunday next. Re-

ports from Canton, Louisville, Columbiana

and other stations along the Pennsylvania

and Valley railroads are to the effect that

the tramps are at last on the march to

Massillon. One train from Akron was

stopped four times to clear the cars of the

vagabonds. Saturday and Sunday will be

big days in Massillon. Excursion trains

will be run from a score of points and it is

expected five thousand strangers, many of

whom will, no doubt, join the army, will

Late last night Coxey received a telegram

from A. P. Yorick, of Indianapolis, stating

that about 1,100 men were about to leave

Governors Advised to Act.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- Men in Con-

gress from every section of the country

confidently expect Governor McKinley

and the chief executives of Pennsylvania,

Maryland and West Virginia to see that

Coxey's "commonweal army," which is to

not pass through their States. They say

the "army" can be stopped by Governors

with militia on the ground that it is an

armed invasion and a menace, and that it

is made up of loafers, stragglers, dead beats and criminals who will commit dep-redations along the route. If the army is

permitted to reach the confines of Wash-

ington the authorities here will repel it by

armed force. Men in Congress dread the

importunities which individuals of Coxey's

army will make upon them for financial assistance, and the inhabitants of Washing-

ton are afraid to have the army quartered

near them. Ten thousand local laboring

men are to present a petition to Congress

next week for legislation, intended to give

them immediate succor, but these men are

different, very different, in character from Coxey's followers.

Col. Fisk Writes to Coxey.

DENVER, Col., March 20 .- Col. A. C.

Fisk, president of the panamerican bimetal-

lic association to-day wrote to J. S. Coxey,

of Massillon, O., a long letter declaring

it is the intention of the money power to

confiscate the Nation and that if he pro-

poses to lead a movement of the people

like that in Belgium last year to obtain

needed legislation, 100,000 volunteers can be

found in the West and many more in the South. Colonel Fisk says: "I believe that

the producers of this Nation ought to march

to Washington. Laws should be drawn by

competent persons in the interests of the

people and their enactment demanded of

the national Corgress, and that body and

the President given to understand that un-

less this demand is complied with, Con-

gress will be dispersed." Colonel Fisk sug-

gests a plan for building a railroad from

the Ohlo river to the Pacific, issuing stock

in shares of \$1 each in payment for debts

due the road and to have at first a certain

Suicide of a Young Man and Girl.

ROSE HILL, Ia., March 20.-John Reed, aged twenty, and Etta Shaw were found

last evening hanging to the limb of a tree,

the couple having committed suicide. The

the fact that the dead couple's parents op-

posed their marriage because of their

Sunday night, when they were last seen driving in the neighborhood. They evi-

dently unhitched the horse, and standing

in the buggy, threw a rope across a limb,

and, tying one end to each of their necks,

Chicago's Annual Bicycle Race.

race held yearly on May 30, and formerly

run south, paralleling the lake shore from

the center of the city to Pullman, will be

run hereafter over a northerly course. The

event will be known as the Chicago race

instead of the Pullman, and will, by a de-

cision of the Associated Cycling Clubs, be

run on the Sheridan drive, the Grant mon-

ument in Lincoln Park as a starting and

CHICAGO, March 20.-The big bicycle

The cause assigned for the suicide was

The girl was but sixteen years of

The deed was probably committed

money function.

start from Massillon, O., next week, does

witness the start of the crusaders.

that place to join the army here.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

1,100 Men Are About to Leave Indi-

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WAGON WHEAT 53c

ACME MILLING COMPANY, 352 West Washington street.

"RACE CONFLICT" FEARED.

Sixteen Negroes Arrested on the Charge of Killing a Planter.

WHARTON, Tex., March 20 .- H. C.

Boldin, a wealthy planter, last year purchased several tracts of land in Matagorda county. On this land negroes imported from Alabama were colonized. Falling to do their work, Boldin reprimanded them. Late yesterday a mob of fifty negroes went to his house and shot him to death. Only one white man resides within miles of Boldin's place. He soon organized a posse, They first secured the dead man's remains

and sent them under escort to the railway station for shipment to Chappell Hill. Con-stable Hearst, of Wharton, raised a posse, and reports to-night say that sixteen leaders of the negroes have been captured and jailed at Matagorda. Excitement is intense. and a race conflict may occur, as there is every reason that the Matagorda jail will be stormed and the assassins taken out and put to death.

AN OLD FEUD BREAKS OUT.

The Hatfield-McCov Gangs Gunning for Each Other Again.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., March 20 .-Several citizens of the neighborhood notorious for the recent Hatfield-McCoy feuds, who are here as witnesses, gave the following particulars of the breaking out again of the old trouble: Last week Frank Phillips, of the McCoy faction, came from Kentucky to Peter's Creek, W. Va., and heard that Bob Hatfield, son of "Old Anse," was there. Phillips had been badly wounded in the former troubles, and claims Bob did it. At any rate, he is said to have laid in wait for Bob, and when Bob came along shot and killed him. Mose Christian ran to Hatfield's assistance and was mortally wounded. Phillips and seven men escaped to Kentucky, but the men who are here say the Hatfields are collecting their men and another bloody time is expected.

A DRAMATIC INCIDENT

Miss Pollard Breaks Down While Reciting a Pathetic Story,

And Court Adjourns While She Is Sobbing and the Spectators, Jurors and Counsel Trying to Hide Tears.

COL. BRECKINRIDGE SMILES

But It Is with Effort, and He Leaves the Room in a Hurry.

Madeline Relates the Most Tragic Episode of Her Unhappy Life, After a Flood of Cross-Questions.

WASHINGTON, March 20. - When the shrill voice of the bailiff cried adjournment in the old Circuit Court this afternoon the veiled face of Madeline Pollard was buried in her arms upon the rough board top of the witness box, behind which she had sat for three days. The only sound which had broken such a silence as seldom falls on a court room was a sobbing that seemed to come from the heart. Three jurors were fumbling in an uncertain way with their handkercheifs, the judge was staring toward the ceiling abstractedly, and even the lawyer whose cross-examination had led up to this passage wore a look of unwonted gravity on his fatherly, benevolent face, with something remarkably like moisture about his eyes. If there was a man among the curious hundred in the court room unmoved he was inconspicuous in the majority of sympathetic faces. Madeline Pollard had been telling the most tragic episode of her unhappy life. To-morrow the cross-examination of the plaintiff will be completed early, and public expectation, which here in Washington is raised to white heat, turns to the forthcoming version of the orator defendant.

When court opened this morning Miss Pollard was promptly on hand. She was accompanied by Miss Ellis, of the House of Refuge, and her counsel. Judge Bradley ascended to the desk, but none of the attorneys for the defense appeared until the roll of jurors was called, nor did the whitehaired defendant walk in until the very last. The bailiffs could be heard outside arguing against the crowd of importunate citizens determined to catch a glimpse of the plaintiff herself as Miss Pollard walked around to the stand, pale, but self-possessed, to begin the third day of her or-

"Miss Pollard, when did you first meet Mrs. Blackburn?" was the first question asked by ex-Congressman Benjamin Butterworth of the plaintiff. Miss Pollard said she had met the widow of the ex-Governor of Kentucky in the winter of 1890 when she (Miss Pollard) was stopping in Washington with Mrs. Fillette. Mrs. Blackburn had called at the house and the hostess had presented them.

LETTERS TO MR. RHODES. A letter was next handed to the plaintiff which she said had been written by her to her protector, Mr. Rhodes. After looking at it she inquired why the heading had been torn off, Mr. Butterworth replying that he did not know, and her lawyers cautioning her that it was not her place to ask questions. Mr. Butterworth read the letter to the jury. It was dated Lexington, Nov.

"Miss Hoyt has just asked me for the money for my board," the letter said. "Please, Dear, get me that \$40 before Saturday, without fail. I know any one with as many friends as you can get it. You can come Saturday evening at 7 o'clock and stay until 8:30. Be careful in talking and we can have a pleasant time. Put the money in an envelope and hand it to me at the door as you go." The signature was, "Yours truly, Madeline." There was a reference in the letter to people who lived across the street, and whom she did not want to know or be made known to.

Another letter was presented to the plaintiff, scrutinized by her lawyers and read to the jury. It was dated Nov. 27, and addressed to "Dear Mr. Rhodes." It said: "I am so worried and disappointed that I hardly know what to do. I felt certain that you could get that to-night. * * * I was sure a man with as many rich friends as you could get it, and especially so near pay day. You can come at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and no one will be here, though the girls may come at any time. Be sure and come in the afternoon, as Miss Belle's friend may come in the evening. * * Yours truly, Madeline." There was ing so fine a birthday present and a promise to remember him on his birthday, with explanations that the boarding house was not like a school, as they could not afford to wait, that they owed a coal bill for which they were being dunned. Other letters were identified and read. One dated Bridgeport, Ky., Dec. 30, 1884, beginning, "Dear Mr. Rhodes," spoke of trifling household matters, the weather, skating and said: "I never before had to fuss at you for a long letter." She promised to write and tell him what evening to call and was signed "Yours, with love," One dated Feb. 19, 1885, spoke of her disappointment at not having received another remittance from him, said she would expect him to-morrow night, could never get over it if she did not hear from him with what she asked for, as she had been expecting it so long and needed it so much; told him not to come unless he brought it, and said she could not understand the delay as pay day was two days past. This was just before Miss Pollard was going away for the birth of her first child. Among the letters were two dated at New Orleans and postmarked Toolesorough, Ky., in which the writer told Rhodes of her arrival in New Orleans, of the weather and other inconsequential things. Other letters, some dated at Cincinnati and others at Lexington asked Rhodes

for money, the sums varying from \$10 to SHE DECEIVED RHODES. Mr. Butterworth devoted his questioning principally to the New Orleans letter, and the plaintiff frankly admitted that she had never been in that city. "Mr. Breckinridge knows very well where I was at that time," she added.

"But I was not asking Mr. Breckinridge," Mr. Butterworth remonstrated. Her explanation, when again asked, was: "Always when there was the slightest suspicton or questioning I took the first opportunity to cover it up. Each one of these etters bears the square mark of that. Mr. Breckinridge would have given me money

if he had dared, but I had to seem to be

in need of money.' "And you got money from Mr. Rhodes?" "There would have been no use in seeming to need money and then not take it." "Did Mr. Rhodes pay you the \$40 you de-manded in the letter of March 26?" "I presume very likely he did, although I do not recollect. "Did he pay you the several sums you asked for in these letters?" "I have no recollection of it. He may have done so. Things were pretty well mixed up

then, because my one idea was not to have Mr. Rhodes ask any questions that I could not answer. Mr. Breckinridge planned it "Did he dictate those letters?" "He did the ones dated at New Orleans, was never in New Orleans, and I did not know there was such a place as the Fish-"They were all written with a purpose.

They are what you have spoken of as blind

"Yes, they were, as were all my letters

or wooden letters?"

written to Mr. Rhodes, because there was a great deception behind them." "Did your mother know where you were when you wrote those letters?" "Mr. Breckinridge planned them all; dictated them to me. Some of them he wrote on the typewriter when I was ill at the

writer. Some of them he wrote in advance and dated ahead. He would mail them on the cars or wherever they would not be This answer was attempted to be cut off

by Mr. Butterworth, but Miss Pollard waved him aside with her hand, saying calmly and imperiously: "No, I must an-swer this," with her broad fashionable accent on the word "answer." The following question, in which Miss Pollard's mother was referred to as an agent in the deception upon Mr. Rhodes and what she said in regard to carrying out the scheme, was objected to by the witness, who interrupted him again with the correction. rection: "Do not speak of mamma as the agent in a deception or qualify it by saying unconscious agent." This was also said coolly and with her customary broad accent upon the last syllable of mamma. She had thought that Mr. Rhodes would certainly follow her up and endeavor to see her, and had he known she was near by, Miss Pol-lard said, after the scheme had been further

Again came forward the New York newspaper article from Miss Pollard's pen to contradict her, according to Mr. Butterworth. She persisted in correcting Mr. Butterworth's statements, her attorneys endeavored to dissuade her, and Col. Phil Thompson remarked: "Let her argue the case."

Mr. Butterworth insisted that Miss Pollard's story that she had forwarded her letters from Cincinnati to be mailed else-where under headlines at New Orleans and other places was absurd, which drew forth a reply from Mr. Carlisle, who objected to Mr. Butterworth's previous questions on the ground that they were hypothetical and involved the proceedings in a legal tangle from which the defense pulled out and sailed off on a new tack, showing the witness another letter which she identified as "mamma's." Leaving the contents of this letter unrevealed the court took its noon

PRACTICED MANY DECEITS. The examination was resumed after the noon recess, Miss Pollard representing that she had deceived her mother regarding the cause of her absence from home when the letter to Rhodes was written and her first child was born. Her counsel objected to questions designed to bring forth the details of the deception employed by Miss

Judge Bradley said it did not seem to be material, and an exception was noted. Her mother had not seen her in Cincinnati, but had known that she was not in New Orleans, nor in Mississippi. Miss Pollard, continuing, said: "When it became necessary for me to go to the foundling some story to account for my absence from home. Just what this story was Mr. Breckinridge could probably tell better than I, since he wrote the letters.'

Questions as to her employment in Washington brought replies that she had held positions in the Agricultural Department and Census Bureau, both of them having been secured by Colonel Breckinridge. "Did you ever represent that you wrote for the newspapers?" Mr. Butterworth asked.

"I had represented that I wrote for several. Mr. Breckinridge and I had to make up these deceits to account for ourselves. because I was a young woman here under his protection, with no visible means of support. These things got to be almost a habit in after years. "Then these deceits or frauds were prac-

ticed by you and Colonel Breckinridge to cover up your relations?" "Yes, and there was a great deal more." "You visited places together in Washing-

"We did up to the 17th day of May, 1893, after the secret marriage, which is said to have taken place on the 29th of April." "Was there any conversation between you regarding that marriage?" "I asked him if it was possible that he was paying attentions to Mrs. Wing, as had heard. I knew that she was a worthy woman, and I knew that she had stopped with him twelve days and twelve nights, which I could not believe a worthy woman would do. Then he maligned her-maligned her in such terms that I could not believe that he intended to marry her. He said that he had been engaged to her when he was in the army, and would never marry

"Did you go with Colonel Breckinridge to the Hoffman House, at New York, registered as his daughter?' "I did; on the 17th day of May." "Did you occupy a room next to his?"

"Did you threaten to shoot him in that "I did." This Miss Pollard said very

THE SECRET MARRIAGE. For the first time during the case Judge Jere Wilson warmed up to the old-time fire which had been expected of him and eagerly anticipated. He faced Mr. Butterworth, putting to him categorically question after question, designed to bring out the fact of Colonel Breckinridge's secret marriage in New York. This marriage was admitted by Mr. Butterworth, who said it was not in question "Do you admit the secret marriage?" inquired Mr. Wilson, sternly. We admit the marriage-leave out the

word 'secret'-by Rev. Dr. Paxton on the 29th of April.' "You do not deny that it was secret?"
"That is immaterial." "You do not deny that your client instructed Dr. Paxton to keep it secret?" "That makes no difference so far as this shooting is concerned.

Judge Wilson, triumphantly: makes no difference if she had cut off his He proceeded to argue that since the secret marriage was admitted it made no difference about any threats his client might have made after that marriage, or anything she had done since that did not concern the case, as he had already broken his contract to marry her, and whatever happened after the contract had been Judge Bradley overruled him, since the matter had been brought in on direct ex-The story of the attempt to shoot Col. Breckinridge in New York was told by Miss Pollard. This was the day following his secret marriage to Mrs. Wing. She said: "On Sunday night he came to tell me, with a great flush of triumph, that a company had been formed to include Mr. Whitney and Mr. Fairchild and all the prominent capitalists, with a capital of thirty millions for some sort of railroad scheme. He was to represent them, and might have to go to Europe right away. He went out and came back next day, near

noon, saying: 'Madeline, how soon can you get ready to marry me? I may have to leave to-morrow for Europe, suddenly. I said: "Will, I can marry you right away." After he had gone again, I found a revolver in his traveling sack, and awakened my suspicions, because he had told me so many lies. I had telephoned to Whitney and Fairchild, and found that they had not seen him and did not expect to; had found that there was no private car on the track where he said there was one waiting for him. He acted so queer, Mr. Butterworth-Did he act as though

he was in his right mind?

PROMISED TO MARRY HER. "As much so as he has any day since then," came the answer. Continuing, Miss Pollard said: "He acted so queerly my suspicions were aroused. I am not surprised now, considering the position he was in. I was in a delicate condition then. I said: 'Are you going to keep your solemn promise to marry me? If not, I am going to shoot you and myself with the revolver I found in your bag.' He said: 'My darling. I am going to marry you, and that on the last of this month.' After that he wrote me a solemn letter, renewing his promise Mr. Butterworth, interrupting: "Have

to marry me.' you that letter?" Miss Pollard raised her arm impressively, while every man in court leaned forward to catch her reply. "He took it away from me," she said, "on the 17th day of May, with the vilest, vilest lie." After the letter was written and before the 17th of May, Miss Pollard continued, Colonel Breckinridge had sent her flowers, had talked to her of their future married life together. Speaking of this meeting she said, pointing her finger directly at the white-headed Congressman sitting with his head bowed on his breast, and the eyes of the room full of men focused upon him, "I think I saw something nearer a look of pity on his face that day than I had ever seen before. I think he had a conscience on that day, and was really sorry for what he had

"Did you and he ever have any scenes before these unfortunate occurrences?" Mr. Butterworth asked. "Life could not be altogether pleasant with any one living with Colonel Breckinridge. People had sent me anonymous letters telling of his relations with a negro woman." (Laughter.

Mr. Butterworth then veered around his cross-questioning to the visits of Miss Pollard and Colonel Breckinridge to the office of the Washington chief of police. Miss Pollard's story of these visits difasylum and not able to write, saying in ex- fered in a few minor details from the re- will be in session two days. To-morrow planation, that I was learning the type- cital of Major Moore, and was in greater morning's work will be clinical.

elaboration. She had gone to the house in Jefferson place, where Mr. Breckinridge was stopping with Mrs. Wing. She strode into the room where they were, and both of them cowered behind the door. Reproducing the imperative tone in which she had spoken, Miss Pollard continued: "I said to him: 'Come with me,' and he came." This recital evoked a shout of laughter, although it did not seem to have been intended for that effect, which the bailiffs had trouble in quieting.

Colonel Breckingidge had seated himself bailiffs had trouble in quieting.

Colonel Breckinridge had seated himself in a chair in Colonel Moore's office. Removing his hat and mopping his brow, he broached their business with the introduction: "Major, this is one of the tragedies of life." Then he had proceeded to announce: "There is a probability that this young woman will shoot me. She threatens to take my life." Major Moore remonstrated that it could not be so bad as that, and Colonel Breckinridge had told him that he had been intimate with her, and that she had borne him two children. She had remonstrated with him, saying: "Willie, she had borne him two children. She had remonstrated with him, saying: "Willie, why is it necessary to tell all these things?" He had stepped over to her to put his arm around her and quiet her, and then repeated his remark to the chief: "Major, this is one of the tragedies of life." This characteristic remark, produced in something of the original manner, an irresistible

In their second visit Colonel Breckin-ridge had discovered the revolver she car-ried when he put his arm around her. He had suggested that the Major give it to her as a wedding present (rather a grewsome present, she thought) rather than a Christmas or a birthday present, as the Major had testified. She thought her recollection of these points should be more accurate than his, because the interviews had been of so much greater importance to her of so much greater importance to her. QUESTIONS THAT LED TO A SCENE.

From this line of testimony Mr. Butterworth turned his questions to a direction designed to show that Miss Pollard had held Colonel Breckinridge under a reign of terror. "Did he not generally come when you called?" he asked, but she said that, on the contrary, she had always obeyed his slightest wish, because she trusted and loved him dearly through those nine years. Had not Colonel Breckinridge often endeavored to break off the relations with her, Mr. Br terworth asked, and had he not promise to give her \$125 a month if she would go to Germany? All this she denied, declaring that he had importuned her to stay by protestations of his love, which she wished the court could have heard. She told how he had talked to her that last night hefore he left her last that last night before he left her, last spring, telling her that she must not grieve at his short absence; that she must think of the future of the baby that was to be

Mr. Butterworth asked if it had not always been in her power to ruin Col. Breckinridge, to which she replied with emphasis: "I had that power, but I never made a threat to him in my life. I never pressed a thumb screw on him until he had it in his power to keep his promise to me and broke it.'

When she was asked what were the things which Colonel Breckinridge had said of Mrs. Wing, Miss Pollard refused to repeat them, said she would not talk that way of another woman and would not be pressed. Again, when asked if he had not suggested that they break their relations off she struck the witness-box with her open hand exclaiming: "No. never, never; there was never such a word hinted at on his part," and she continued in a voice choking with sobs: "I gave up my babies for him, because he insisted on it. He said that if I kept them they would be surely traced to him. A woman can't do more than that, she can't do more than give up her children. I laid my baby in its coffin because it needed a mother's care, which I had not been able to give it because he made me put it away from me. I-never, never-let-him-see-me - cry over-it. I-never-

The sentence was not finished, for Madeline Pollard's head was bowed on her arms on the witness-box, and her slender frame was shaking with great sobs. There was suspicious moisture in many eyes. No man in the court room broke the silence by a whisper until Mr. Wilson suggested that the court should adjourn. Mr. Butterworth, speaking in low tones, said that he had but few more questions, but perhaps they had better be asked in the morning. The harsh voice of the crier broke the solemnity of the scene, adjourning court, Colonel Breckinridge turned around and smiled, what was probably a forced smile for he walked from the courthouse to the office of his lawyers with his head bent in a dejected way, his hat in his hand, letting the cool breeze strike his silvery locks which caught the eyes of all passers who turned to follow him with their glances as

CHILD KILLED AND BOILED.

Deed of a Maniac that Is Puzzling New York Police Officials.

NEW YORK, March 20 .- The latest mystery in Hell's Kitchen is partially solved. The half-boiled and shockingly mutilated trunk found in a coal bin Sunday night is probably that of Susan Martin, aged eleven, who has been missing from home since the afternoon of Nov. 8. To-day the clothing wrapped around the body was positively identified by Mrs. Martin as that of her daughter Susan. Further than this the mystery has not yet been unraveled. Dr. Cyrus Edson, after an examination of the body, is positive it was boiled not more than fifteen minutes. He says the crime was that of a maniac. The next thing is to find the cauldron into which the murderer plunged the body after clumsily cutting off the head, arms, legs and all that portion of the trunk below the kidneys. This was not the work of an expert, but of some one who, for some reason, wanted to reduce the size of the corpse to be concealed. It ought not to be a very difficult task to trace out the atrocity with so clear a clew as that afforded by the boiling. The police are at work, but so far report no discoveries. They profess to believe the body was boiled in one of the staughter houses of the region where Susan Martin used to go with other children to beg for bits of meat. She was the child of poor parents, her father being a boilermaker's helper.

SURRENDERED BY BONDSMEN.

Two of the McKane-Sutherland Gang Locked Up in Jail.

NEW YORK, March 20.-The growing belief that a number of those under indictment for Gravesend election crimes are intending to follow Sutherland's example and take flight has induced a general desire among the bondsmen to surrender their principals. To-day the bondsmen of Justice of the Peace Newton insisted upon surrendering him, as did also Charles Feliman, a Coney island saloon keeper, who is surety to the amount of \$19,500 for five different principals, including the absent Sutherland. Two of the surrendered men. William Lyons and John H. Brownhill, were locked up in jail to-night. Nothing further re-garding Sutherland's whereabouts has been received in Brooklyn.

NEAL DOW'S BIRTHDAY.

The Aged Temperance Reformer Flooded with Congratulations.

PORTLAND, Me., March 20.-The birthday of Neal Dow was celebrated to-day. The old temperance reformer was unusually bright, and said he was in the best of health. Congratulatory telegrams in large numbers were received from all parts of the world, and a message of thanks was cabled by General Dow to the Exeter Hall meeting in London. Up to 2 o'clock over two thousand telegrams and letters had been received, besides many gifts from various parts of the country. The veteran received his visitors in person, giving to each a hearty hand shake.

Celebration at London.

LONDON, March 20 .- The meeting this evening, in Exeter Hall, to celebrate the ninetieth anniversary of the birth of Neal Dow, was a success. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. On the walls were hung extracts from the writings of General Dow, while over the organ the British and American flags were displayed. Speeches were made by Lady Somerset, Miss Frances Willard, Sir Wilfred Lawson and Louise Ormiston Chant, all of whom highly eulogized General Dow. Surmounting the flags was an immense portrait of the great American temperance advocate.

Eastern Illinois Dental Society. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DANVILLE, Ill., March 20.-The Eastern Illinois Dental Association opened its ninth annual session here to-day. G. H. Daw-son, of Arcola, presided. The convention

Senate Tariff Bill Worse Than the One Passed by the House.

It Reduces the Duty on Tin Plate to One Cent Per Pound and on Terne Plates to Three-Quarters of a Cent.

WORKINGMEN HARD

Bynum Says It Equals a Wage Reduction of 22 Per Cent.

Notice Served by Senator Voorhees that the Bill Will Be Taken Up for Debate on April 2.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- Indiana's tinplate industry was given another sharp blow by the Senate finance committee revision of the Wilson tariff bill, reported to-day. The Senate committee reduced the duty on tin plate fixed by the House of one and one-tenth cents per pound to 1 cent a pound, which is the same as the committee fixed upon pig lead, a raw material. The committee reduced the duty on black or terne plates from nine-tenths of a cent to three-quarters of a cent per pound, which is the same duty levied upon lead ore. The secret of this lies in the fact that Senator Vest, of Missouri, is a member of the finance committee, and Missouri has great lead ore and lead smelting interests. All of the revisions made by the Senate committee were in direct conflict with the interests of Indiana. Representative Bynum said to-day that the revision of the Senate committee on tin plate and black plates represented a reduction of the price paid the labor to the extent of 22 per cent. A Republican says the mechanics and laborers of Indiana should bear this in mind, and remember that Daniel W. Voorhees is chairman of the Senate finance

committee, which made this revision. The drop of four and a half points in the price of Sugar Trust stock to-day was the result of a change of opinion in Wall street as to the likelihood of the Wilson tariff bill finally becoming a law. The value of Sugar Trust shares has been maintained by large holders during the past few days, who be-lieved that the tariff bill would finally fail of passage, but it appears that they now believe the serious differences have been adjusted and the bill will be finally adopted. Leading Democratic and Republican members of the House believe that the House will refuse to concede anything to the Sugar Trust, and that if sugars are not made absolutely free there will be but a small uniform duty placed upon sugar of all grades, with nothing to the refiners'

Senator Murphy is pleased with the changes made in the tariff bill on collars and tuffs, as he has succeeded in securing an increase of 10 per cent, over the rate in the subcommittee bill, as he did in that bill over the Wilson bill, thus bringing the duty from 35 per cent. ad valorem to 55 per

IN THE SENATE.

Voorhees Gives Notice that He Will Call Up the Bill April 2. WASHINGTON, March 20 .- The tariff bill was to-day fairly launched on its way in the Senate by Mr. Voorhees, the chairhe strode ahead of his little party, speaking man of the finance committee, reporting it to the Senate and giving notice that on April 2 he would move to take it up for consideration. When Mr. Voorhees introduced the bill he said: "I ask that the bill be printed and placed on the calendar, and I give notice that on the 2d of April, a week from next Monday, I will call the bill up for consideration by the Senate." Mr. Morrill, one of the Republican members of the finance committee, said he had no objection to the bill being reported to

the Senate, but he was opposed not only to the income tax, but also to the change from specific to ad valorem duties. Mr. Manderson inquired whether there was to be any written report accompanying "There is not," said Mr. Voorhees, emphatically.

"Will there be any statement?" asked Mr. Manderson. "There will be when the bill is called replied Mr. Voorhees. Mr. McPherson explained his relation to the other members of the finance committee, stated that he had assented to the report, believing that the bill was the best obtainable in committee. He added: "There are two subjects in the bill which have received much public attention, and I will state to the Senate, as I have already stated, my views on them. First, I disagre with my colleagues as to that section which provides for an income tax. Ample provision having been made for sufficient revenue, it is unnecessary, it is undemocratic, it is un-American, and, as I believe, it is unwise, and I shall move at the proper time to strike it from the bill. Secondly, I disagree with my colleagues as to the sugar schedule as it appears in the bill, believing that the methods of testing put a dangerous power into the hands of any government officer. I would confine the test of all sugar, raw and refined, to the polariscope alone, and thus make definite the duties each should pay."

Mr. Allison suggested the advisability of having the bill printed in pamphlet form, showing as to each article the present law, the changes made by the House and the changes proposed by the Senate finance committee, and Mr. Voorhees said he thought that could be done. Mr. Hoar inquired how the report could be considered a committee report when the Republican members knew nothing about it and the Senator from New Jersey was opposed to two of the most important features. "Does that make a party re-port?" he asked. "I do not see how it can be said that the committee has agreed to Mr. McPherson replied that he knew of no disagreement in the committee, and the

report was made by general assent. "I supposed," remarked Mr. Hoar, "that the committee reported bills they were in favor of, and not the bills they were opposed to." The subject was closed by Mr. McPherson. "I do not want," he said, "to get into a discussion now on collateral subjects. The time will come when I think I can con-vince the Senator from Massachusetts that I have acted in a strictly consistent way."

HAMMOND ANGRY. He Didn't Want It Known that He

Was a Candidate for Mayor. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- Representative Hammond, of the Tenth Indiana district, has placed himself in a box in his aspirations to become Mayor of his home town. It developed that Mr. Hammond intended that his ambition to become Mayor of Hammond should become a deep-down secret. On Thursday last he caused to be mailed to his friends at home several letters in which it was stated that Mr. Hammond would not only accept the nomination for Mayor of that city, if nominated by the convention on the 28th inst., but that he very much desired the nomination and would be under obligation to his Democratic friends if they would help him to get the nomination. When the letters were mailed Mr. Hammond, doubtless, believed that he could get the nomination by simply asking for it, but he has learned that there will be a contest and that he will likely be defeated in the preliminary scrimmage. He is now trying to absolve himself from the responsibility of asking for the nomination. To-day he was very angry over the publication of the fact that he had authorized letters to be sent to his friends practi-cally asking for the nomination. He denied that he was a candidate for the nomination, but when it was suggested to him that if he was not an aspirant he could make that fact clearest by simply authorizing the publication of a statement to the

effect that he was not a candidate, did not